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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 295



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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UN OFFICIAL SEEKS SOLUTION TO AFGHAN PROBLEM

OW110340 Beijing XINHUA in English 0252 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] Islamabad, April 10 (XINHUA)--Diego Cordovez, personal representative of the U.N. secretary-general, said today his hopes "are that we will find a solution through discussions and find ways and means to achieve a durable and lasting solution of the Afghanistan problem."

Speaking to newsmen at the Islamabad airport late this evening upon his arrival from Geneva on shuttle diplomacy in the region for a political solution to the Afghanistan problem, Cordovez said, "There are always possibilities for new initiatives but my intention is to listen to the parties concerned and then we will see how we proceed."

The Pakistan Government had expressed the hope that Diego Cordovez would carry forward the negotiating process initiated by his predecessor Javier Perez de Cuellar, who is now U.N. secretary general.

Commenting on Cordovez's visits to Islamabad, Kabul and Tehran, a government spokesman reaffirmed that Pakistan was committed to an honourable political solution of the Afghanistan problem based on the principles enunciated in the resolutions of the organisations of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations.

The spokesman said that the Cordovez's efforts could prepare necessary ground for trilateral talks between Iran, Pakistan and the representatives of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan under the U.N. aegis.

CSO: 4000/90

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

U.S. TO HELP ARRANGE ISRAELI SINAI WITHDRAWAL

OW130424 Beijing XINHUA in English 0350 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Washington, April 12 (XINHUA)--The United States has decided to send deputy secretary of state Walter Stoessel to the Middle East to help arrange Israeli withdrawal from Sinai by April 25 as new tension appeared to be mounting in the region.

State department spokesman Alan Romberg said today that while the principal focus of the mission is to "assist Egypt and Israel with arrangements leading up to April 25," Stoessel "is prepared to address all areas of tension."

Romberg confirmed that there was a "certain higher degree of tension" in the border between Israel and Lebanon. He said, this is an "important moment" and the United States "strongly believes that cease-fire is in the interests of all parties involved."

On April 10 Lebanese President Elia Sarkis charged that Israel had massed two armored divisions and 40,000 troops along their common border. He maintained that Israel was posed for an immediate attack and asked the United States to persuade Israel to call off any planned invasion.

Recently Israel has stepped up its repression of Palestinians on the West Bank and Jerusalem and has shown increasing bellicosity toward the Palestine Liberation Organization.

U.S. press has pointed to a possible Israeli attack on southern Lebanon at a time when the United States and other countries are preoccupied with efforts to resolve the dispute between Britain and Argentina over Malvinas (Falkland) Islands.

CSO: 4000/91

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'XINHUA' CITES HAIG ON U.S. MIDDLE EAST POLICY

OW092200 Beijing XINHUA in English 1906 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Cairo, April 9 (XINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig said he is ready to make a tour of the Middle East at any moment so long as his presence in the region may be a factor effectively contributing towards the peace process.

Haig told AL AHRAM editor-in-chief Ibrahim Nafeh in an interview published today that his recent talks with Egyptian Defense Minister 'Abu Ghazala dealt with the peace process, restoration of the remaining part of Sinai and the West Bank events.

He asserted that Israeli withdrawal from Sinai will take place on time and that America's efforts in the Palestinian autonomy talks will continue after April 25. The U.S. will find itself forced to exert bigger efforts after the restoration of Sinai to achieve progress in the autonomy talks, he added.

Answering a question on the Saudi peace plan, Haig said the U.S. is continuing its commitments towards the Camp David accords. He then said the U.S. noticed some elements of interest in the plan. However, there are other elements which the U.S. does not view with satisfaction and believes not practical, he added.

On the Iraq-Iran war, Haig said America believes that it is in the interest of regional stability that this conflict comes to an end as soon as possible. America will not accept any change resulting from the activities of any power which threatens the sovereignty of the Gulf states, he stressed.

Haig said he still believes that the biggest danger confronting the Middle East area comes from Soviet threats, direct or indirect.

CSO: 4000/91

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ISRAEL CONCENTRATES TROOPS ON LEBANESE BORDER

OW111848 Beijing XINHUA in English 1829 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] Beirut, April 11 (XINHUA)--A Palestine Liberation Organization leader told XINHUA today that Palestine commandos will answer a possible Israeli offensive with a "vigorous counter-blow."

He said two Israeli divisions stationed on the Lebanese-Israeli border are ready for an attack.

The Lebanese Government is observing the situation and has instructed its representative to the United Nations to report the consequences of a massive Israeli troop build-up to the U.N. Security Council president and the U.N. secretary-general. Lebanon officials stated that Lebanon will demand the Security Council to hold an emergency meeting, if necessary, to halt Israeli aggression.

Lebanon also informed the Arab League secretary general about the tense situation, the officials said.

Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan Saturday had a meeting with PLO chairman Yasir 'Arafat on the worsening situation.

After the meeting, 'Arafat told reporters that Israel has massed four divisions along a 117-kilometer border section in southern Lebanon. Arafat said that if Israel believes it could "get something good from doing so, it has miscalculated."

Israeli authorities have remained silent on the alleged plans for aggression, but they reportedly keep moving troops into the border areas.

Today, the atmosphere became even more tense in Beirut, when reconnoitering Israeli planes that flew over the city were fired upon by air defense forces.

CSO: 4000/91

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

JORDAN'S HUSAYN ON USSR THREAT, U.S. POSITION

OW011910 Beijing XINHUA in English 1521 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 1 (XINHUA)--King Husayn of Jordan has warned that the presence of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan could enable it to get to Iran and then proceed to reach the Hormuz Straits, Bab al-Mandab Straits and the Red Sea, which would beef up the presence of the other superpower in the area.

This was stated in an interview with the Jordanian magazine (AL-OFOK) published Wednesday quoted by the Qatari News Agency.

Husayn said the Middle East is coming to a period of flaming international confrontation which could endanger the Arab fundamental cause. The Arabs need a unified stand to deal with the threat, he said.

On the possibility that the United States will pursue a balanced policy in regard to the Arab cause, Husayn said "It takes time although our cause is just." Only militancy and solidarity could press others into a balanced policy.

Husayn expressed his determination to get the weapons Jordan needs. He hoped that the United States can understand Jordan's requirement to renew its weapons and strengthen its armed forces.

Husayn pointed out that Jordan has good relations with the Palestine Liberation Organization. He hoped that such relations would continue developing.

CSO: 4000/91

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

RCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENARY SESSION

OW.21908 Beijing XINHUA in English 1849 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Bucharest, 1 Apr (XINHUA)--The Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP] today issued a call for endeavors to achieve higher work efficiency, better quality of products and lower production costs as the "priority aims" of the nation.

The appeal was contained in a communique on a plenary session of the party Central Committee held yesterday under the chairmanship of the party General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu. All newspapers here published the communique, together with reports on the seven items on the agenda of the session.

The meeting, in an examination of the economic-financial situation in the country, agreed that "remarkable important achievements" were made in 1981 thanks to the "implementation of the party's program for the continuous improvement of the material and spiritual standard of living of all citizens." Above all, the economic sectors achieved a 12.3 percent increase in net benefit, the state budget registered a surplus of 8.5 billion lei, and foreign trade witnessed a favorable balance of U.S.\$300 million.

However, the meeting pointed out, not all sectors displayed "the highest sense of exigency and responsibility" in applying the new economic-financial mechanism, improving work efficiency and implementing plan indicators. The party asked the government and enterprises "to take firm action to make up for the arrears and overcome all the existing shortcomings fast" by better organizing labor and production, fully using the existing machinery and equipment, lowering input and introducing modern technologies.

In foreign trade, the meeting stressed that "everything possible should be done" to increase exports and for the elimination of foreign debts.

The economic-financial situation came first on the agenda of the session, which also discussed an energy program, development of livestock breeding, the strength and structure of the party, cadre policy, enhancement of working people's democracy and foreign policy.

The plenum observed the party committees at all levels have carried out "intensive political and organizational" activities to strengthen the party

and expand its role as the leading force of the society, to give revolutionary education to party members and to make the masses more socialist-conscious. It asked them to work still harder to "improve the quality of the ranks of the party" and make sure that membership goes to those who are "resolute in implementing the home and foreign policies of our party and state."

The meeting also stressed that through letters and audiences, "the party's links with the people got stronger and socialist workers' democracy was strengthened" in 1981. Measures were taken at the meeting to further improve the letter-and-audience work so as to "involve broader masses of people in the running of public affairs and in the resolution of the specific problems posed by life."

The meeting fully approved the party and state activity in foreign affairs in 1981 and highly appraised the decisive role played by Nicolae Ceausescu in this regard. It reaffirmed the party and state's stand on attaching prime importance to strengthened cooperation and friendship with all socialist countries, with neighbouring socialist states in particular. It also mentioned closer ties of cooperation and solidarity with the developing countries and expanded relations with the developed capitalist countries.

The meeting highlighted Romania's firm action in 1981 for European security, for the complete withdrawal of nuclear arms from the continent.

In the future, the meeting decided, Romania's foreign activity should continue to be devoted to "closer cooperation and solidarity with all progressive, democratic, anti-imperialist forces, with all peoples," in the interests of detente, international security, national independence, peace and socialism.

CSO: 4000/89

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CEAUSCESCU REVIEWS ROMANIA'S ECONOMIC PROGRESS

OW100922 Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Apr (XINHUA)--Romania will rely on its own resources to ensure its economic and social development. The decision was made today at a meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party.

The meeting, chaired by the party's General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, decided that Romania will no longer borrow foreign loans for its investment and energy programs. Convertible foreign currencies needed for the construction of a nuclear power station will be earned through the increase of exports. The meeting, therefore, stressed the importance of fulfilling the country's export targets.

The meeting called for efforts to increase the production of certain equipment and parts to save funds for the import of raw materials. It also urged the need to encourage technical innovations, to make better use of raw materials and energy, to step up the construction of enterprises for the production of more raw materials and to shorten the time for technical experiments.

The meeting pointed out that industrial production in the first quarter of the year showed an increase over the same period of last year, but some enterprises failed to fulfill their production targets.

CSO: 4000/89

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ITALY DEFERS RATIFICATION OF PIPELINE AGREEMENT

OW011341 Beijing XINHUA in English 1246 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Rome, 31 Mar (XINHUA)--The Italian Government has deferred ratification of a technical agreement with the Soviet Union on aiding the latter to build a natural gas pipeline from the Soviet Union to Europe.

The Spadolini government has been prudent in tackling this question because of opposition from the United States and dissent voiced within the five ruling parties.

A vehement debate was still continuing today among the ruling parties.

The Christian Democratic Party, the leading ruling party, called for immediate ratification of the agreement on the grounds that it would help diversify the country's energy sources and was desirable economically. This stand was echoed by political secretary of the party Flaminio Piccoli and Industry Minister Giovanni Marcora, also a Christian Democrat, in addresses they made today.

However, the agreement has met with opposition from the Socialist Party, the Social Democratic Party and the Liberal Party.

Vice-speaker of the Chamber of Deputies Luigi Preti, a Social Democrat, pointed out that it was not worthwhile to aid an imperialist power, whose SS-20 missiles are targeted at us, to expand its powers of energy and war. What is more, he said, the Soviet Union would cut off supplies and levy a truculent blackmail on us once the international situation worsened.

Francesco Forte, a Socialist member of the Chamber of Deputies, said that the agreement was not desirable even in terms of economic considerations.

In face of such a complex problem as it stands, Gianpao Lomora, Christian Democratic member of the Chamber of Deputies, along with 30 other members from his party, have called on the parliamentary groups in the Chamber of Deputies to meet for a discussion of the matter, while Pietro Longo, secretary-general of the Social Democratic Party, requested that a meeting of secretaries of the five parties be called to decide on this matter.

CSO: 4000/89

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

XIZANG PARTY CHIEF INVITES DALAI LAMA TO RETURN

OW031544 Beijing XINHUA in English 1521 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Lhasa, April 3 (XINHUA)--"Dalai Lama and his followers residing abroad are welcome if they wish to come back for visits, to see relatives or to settle down in China. We ensure that they have the freedom to come back and leave."

Yin Fatang, first secretary of the Tibet Autonomous Regional Party Committee, said this yesterday when he reiterated the party's policy towards Dalai Lama and other Tibetan compatriots residing abroad at a meeting on the local united front work.

"Our party's policy is consistent," he added. "Let bygones be bygones. Forget the past and look forward. Our country has now entered a new period of sustained political stability, constant economic development and unity among all nationalities.

"Dalai Lama and his followers should have confidence in our policy. We hope that they do their share in enhancing the reunification of the motherland, the great unity of all nationalities and the modernization. If they still have doubts, they can wait and see for a few more years."

Yin Fatang said: "The families of the Tibetan compatriots abroad now living in Tibet enjoy equal treatment as other Tibetan people in accordance with the present policies of the party and government. The government will help them solve their reasonable problems."

CSO: 4000/90

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

THAI COMMANDER EXPOSES SRV, USSR USE OF CW

OW101815 Beijing XINHUA in English 1616 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] Bangkok, April 10 (XINHUA)--Supreme Commander of the Thai Armed Forces Gen Saiyut Koetphon declared yesterday chemical toxins had been truly used by the Soviet Union in Afghanistan and by Soviet-backed Vietnam in Laos and Kampuchea.

Inaugurating a military exposition held here yesterday to mark the bicentenary of the founding of Bangkok as the capital of the Chakci Dynasty, the Thai general said that he had arrived at this conclusion after meeting with an investigation team of U.S. experts on chemical and biological weapons and checking the findings of Thailand's investigations. He said that the U.S. experts had conducted investigations among victims and users of the chemical agents as well as other refugees who had fled from Laos into Thailand, whose testimonies turned out to be in coincidence with what was found out by Thailand.

To deal with this situation, he said, the Thai military authorities had taken preventive measures, including one to provide protective masks to frontier guards and other people concerned with frontier defence. A working commission specialized in chemical agents study composed of the three armed services had been set up, he added.

CSO: 4000/90

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DK URGES VIETNAMESE TO REPULSE LE DUAN CLIQUE

OW130118 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 12 (XINHUA)--The government of Democratic Kampuchea [DK] has issued a statement appealing to the Vietnamese people to wage various forms of struggle against the Le Duan clique's military invasion of Kampuchea, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea today.

The statement dated April 9 says that the recent fifth congress of the Vietnamese Communist Party showed big and sharp differences within the party since its founding in 1930. This was a result of the Le Duan clique's policy of genocide against the Kampuchean nation, the social disorder caused by economic bankruptcy at home and the Vietnamese people's dissatisfaction with the authorities, the statement stresses. At the same time, it adds, the world public opinion has strongly accused the Le Duan clique of its policy of aggression against Kampuchea.

The statement says that the battlefield in Kampuchea as seen in the past three wet and four dry seasons is an eloquent proof that the Le Duan clique cannot defeat the Kampuchean people, their national army and guerrillas but will only drain its own resources in various fields, its aggressive policy being unable to escape its doom.

The statement appeals to the Vietnamese people, youth, armed forces and politicians in and outside the party for further actions to end as soon as possible the aggressive war launched by the Le Duan clique. "The war has brought nothing to Vietnam and the Vietnamese people but death, sufferings, misery and the loss of national dignity," says the statement.

In conclusion, the statement points out that "once the Le Duan clique pulls out its troops and war machines from Kampuchea, and proceeding from the interests of the two countries and two peoples and the interests of peace and stability in Southeast Asia, our two countries and two peoples will resume normal contacts and live in harmony, thus allowing time for them to improve their livelihood and achieve prosperity."

CSO: 4000/90

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA SCORES FRANCE ON AID TO SRV

OW081935 Beijing XINHUA in English 1843 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 8 (XINHUA)--The Information Ministry of Democratic Kampuchea issued a statement on April 5 deploring France's decision to give aid to Vietnam, Radio Democratic Kampuchea broadcast yesterday.

The statement said that while the whole world is condemning the Vietnamese Le Duan clique for its aggression in Kampuchea and has suspended any aid to Vietnam, the French Government decided in last December to grant Hanoi an aid worth 40 million U.S. dollars. In February this year, the French Government sent an assistant to the president to Southeast Asia in an attempt to persuade the ASEAN nations into giving up its present just stand on the Kampuchea question. In recent days the French Government even sent a minister to Hanoi to discuss further aid to the Hanoi authorities.

The statement said that the Kampuchean people and the government of Democratic Kampuchea "deploy [as received] this political stand of the French Government," which is "tantamount to recognition of the Vietnamese Le Duan clique's aggression in Kampuchea." The French decision is contrary to the U.N. resolutions concerning the Kampuchea problem and the declaration of the international conference on Kampuchea. It also violates the French people's tradition of adhering to justice and principle and contradicts the efforts of the ASEAN and all other peace and justice-loving countries to bring political, diplomatic, economic and financial pressure to bear on Vietnam for its withdrawal from Kampuchea.

The statement urged the French Government to reconsider its attitude towards Vietnam. It said, "The above-stated activities of the French Government can in no way extricate the Le Duan aggressive clique of Vietnam from its doomed failure."

CSO: 4000/90

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'XINHUA' RAPS ANGKOR WAT DESTRUCTION BY SRV TROOPS

OW081241 Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 8 Apr 82

["Commentary: Rescue Angkor Wat from Vietnamese Wreckers and Looters in Kampuchea--by XINHUA correspondent Li Yongming"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, April 8 (XINHUA)--The world-known Angkor Wat in Kampuchea now faces the danger of utter destruction in the hands of the Vietnamese occupation troops.

Since their occupation of Angkor Wat, Vietnamese troops have made priceless stone relief sculptures and stone Buddha statues their targets of shooting practice. Many Buddha statues and relief sculptures were badly damaged and the pagodas there were riddled with bullet holes.

Reckless driving of Vietnamese army vehicles has brought havoc on Angkor Wat relics, knocking down statues and causing damage to temples. Trees which render protection to stone buildings against erosion by wind and rain have been felled at will. This wanton destruction of Kampuchea's great cultural heritage was reported by a correspondent of the Japanese paper MAINICHI SHIMBUN during a recent visit to Angkor Wat.

The Vietnamese troops also looted the priceless relics from Angkor Wat and sold them in Vietnam. Foreign correspondents and tourists reportedly had seen stone statues and relief sculptures and other Kampuchean art treasures on sale in the antique shops in Ho Chi Minh City in Vietnam.

Foreign correspondents reported that although there were long reports about the widespread destruction of Kampuchean historic sites by the Vietnamese troops, the Heng Samrin regime "keeps silence." This laid bare the true feature of the regime as traitor to the Khmer nation.

The Vietnamese troops' destruction and looting of the relics of Angkor Wat is a serious challenge to the world civilization. Angkor Wat is not only a priceless cultural heritage of the Khmer nation, it also occupies an important place in the cultural treasure-house in the world. Can the United Nations and other international organizations concerned as well as archaeologists, artists and tourists all over the world remain indifferent in face of this wanton destruction of the world's cultural heritage by the Vietnamese authorities?

In order to rescue the famous cultural relics, it behooves the international public opinion to demand an end to Vietnamese aggressor's further acts of destruction and looting of Angkor Wat relics. The most fundamental way out is to force the Vietnamese authorities to end their aggression against Kampuchea and withdraw all their troops immediately and unconditionally in accordance with the U.N. resolutions concerned so that Angkor Wat can be returned to her owner--the people of Kampuchea--at an early date and that one of the world's most beautiful architectural masterpieces may illuminate in radiant splendor anew.

CSO: 4000/90

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'VODK' SLAMS FRENCH INVITATION TO SRV 'AGGRESSORS'

OW110716 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 11 Apr 82

["Democratic Kampuchea Denounces France for Inviting Vietnamese Foreign Minister to Visit France"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, April 11 (XINHUA)--Radio Democratic Kampuchea today describes France's invitation to Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach to visit France as giving encouragement to Vietnamese aggressors in Kampuchea.

The radio says in a commentary that while the peace-loving and justice-upholding countries the world over are exerting sustained pressure on Vietnam for a complete troop withdrawal from Kampuchea, the French Government has not only extended aid to Vietnam but also invited Nguyen Co Thach for a visit to France. This gesture on the part of the French Government will only serve as an encouragement to the Vietnamese aggressors and a shot in their arms in their continued war of aggression in Kampuchea and give a help to Vietnam and the Soviet Union in their pursuance of the strategy of aggression and expansion in the Southeast Asian region.

The commentary says Vietnam has been bogged down deeply in the battlefield in Kampuchea. They cannot defeat the Kampuchean people in the past three years despite the increase of Soviet aid by folds. The French Government also can in no way save Vietnam by providing aid to it in defiance of the will of the world people and in disregard of the trend of the times.

The commentary pledges that Kampuchean people will under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government continue to fight heroically against the Vietnamese aggressors until the total ouster of them from Kampuchea. All the peace-loving and justice-upholding countries in the world are sure to continue to support the Kampuchean people in their just struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors, the commentary says.

CSO: 4000/90

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

KIM IL-SONG REELECTED PRESIDENT OF DPRK

OW060123 Beijing XINHUA in English 1545 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 5 (XINHUA)--Kim Il-song was reelected president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the first session of the seventh Supreme People's Assembly opened here this morning.

The session elected Kim Il, Kang Yang-uk and Pak Song-chol vice-presidents of the DPRK.

Yim Chun-chu was elected secretary of the Central People's Committee.

Members of the Central People's Committee: Kim Il-song, Kim Il, Kang Yang-uk, Pak Song-chol, Choe Hyon, Yi Chong-ok, O Chin-u, Yim Chun-chu, So Chol, O Peak-yong, Kim Hwan, Hyon Hu-kwang, Yun Ki-pok, Li Kun-mo and Kang Hui-won.

Yi Chong-ok was elected premier of the administration council.

The session elected Hwang Chang-yop chairman of the standing committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and Ho Chong-suk and Hong Ki-mun vice-chairmen.

The session elected Pang Hak-se president of the central court and appointed Han Sang-kyu as procurator general of the central procurator's office.

The session also made public the following list of the members of the administration council of the DPRK:

Premier: Yi Chong-ok

Vice premiers: Kang Song-san, Kye Ung-tae, Ho Tam (concurrently foreign minister), Hong Song-yong (concurrently chairman of the state planning commission), Hong Si-hak (concurrently chairman of the extracting industry commission), Choe Chae-u (concurrently chairman of the machine industry commission), Kong Chin-tae (concurrently chairman of the foreign trade commission), Choe Kwang (concurrently chairman of the fishery commission), Kim Chang-chu (concurrently chairman of the agrarian commission), Kim Hoe-il (concurrently chairman of the transport commission), Kim Tu-yong (concurrently chairman of the building-materials industry commission), Kim Pok-sin (concurrently chairman of the light industry commission) and Chong Chun-ki (concurrently president of the Academy of Sciences).

The fifth session of the sixth central committee of the workers' party of Korea was held on April 3 which discussed the agenda for the seventh Supreme People's Assembly and approved decisions concerned.

CSO: 4000/90

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

BURMA'S DRUG SUPPRESSION CAMPAIGN--According to a report of the News Agency of Burma on 26 March, a total of 10,539 acres of poppies have been destroyed to date under the drug suppression campaign in Burma which began on 19 December 1981. Burma passed a law banning narcotic drugs in 1974 and every year since then it has destroyed soporific crops such as opium and marijuana. In 1980-81, a total of more than 5,000 acres of poppies were destroyed. [Text] [BK291341 Beijing in Burmese to Burma 1130 GMT 29 Mar 82]

'PROVOCATION' ON YUNNAN BORDER--Kunming, 11 Apr (XINHUA)--Vietnamese troops opened fire at Chinese motor vehicles running on Hong He Highway in border areas in Yunnan Province, at 1:10 p.m., April 9. Yan Jiakai, deputy director of the militia department of Hekou Yao Autonomous County, was shot dead when he was helping people to move away, and a bank office worker was injured. A truck and a car were damaged. Chinese frontier guards returned fire and helped people there move out of danger. [Text] [OW110258 Beijing XINHUA in English 0247 GMT 11 Apr 82]

SRV BORDER VIOLATION--Bangkok, 11 Apr (XINHUA)--The Vietnamese and Heng Samrin troops entrenched on Khao Ban Thad along the Thai-Kampuchean border area mortared a Thai border post in Chong Khao Vong, Khlong Yai District, Trat Province at 17:30 on April 7, wounding five frontier armed policemen, according to press reports here today. This was disclosed to the press yesterday by Som Kataphan, director of the Information Office of the Supreme Command of the Thai Armed Forces. He said: "We strongly denounced Vietnam for its violation of Thai sovereignty" which has constituted a threat to peace and security of Thailand. Referring to Vietnam's use of toxic chemicals in Kampuchea, he said the evidence is certain that Vietnam has used "yellow rain" and other toxic chemicals there to cope with the Kampuchean people and armed forces who are fighting against its occupation. He also said it is possible for Vietnam to use chemical weapons in Thailand and Thailand has taken preventive measures. [Text] [OW111244 Beijing XINHUA in English 0820 GMT 11 Apr 82]

FRENCH SRV AID DECISION--Hong Kong, 12 Apr (XINHUA)--The Malaysian newspaper NANYANG SIANG PAU published an editorial today accusing France's decision to aid Vietnam as an encouragement of Vietnamese aggression. The editorial said a recent aid agreement between the countries "would not only make Vietnam feel less isolated, it also would give the country a more flexible position

to ask for more aid from the Soviet Union." The editorial stressed that the agreement would encourage Vietnam's aggression and "harm the realization of stability in Southeast Asia." The editorial also urged France, Japan and other western European countries to re-examine their policies toward Vietnam in which "they condemn Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea and Laos yet continue to grant aid. The editorial demanded the countries to refuse aid to Vietnam until Vietnam withdraws its troops from Kampuchea. [Text] [OW130052 Beijing XINHUA in English 1639 GMT 12 Apr 82]

PAKISTANI MARTIAL LAW TRIBUNAL--Dacca, April 3 (XINHUA)--A special martial law tribunal has been set up in Bangladesh by order of chief martial law administrator and commander-in-chief of the armed forces general Hossain Mohammed Ershad, according to an official handout made public here today. The five-member tribunal with Brigadier Mashahed Chowdhury as its chairman will deal with martial law offences all over the country. [Text] [OW040318 Beijing XINHUA in English 0231 GMT 4 Apr 82]

INDIAN SATELLITE LAUNCHED--New Delhi, April 10 (XINHUA)--India's first multi-purpose communications satellite Insat-1A was launched to space today by a U.S. Delta rocket from Cape Canaveral, Florida, according to the Press Trust of India (PTI). The satellite was built by the U.S. Ford Aerospace and Communications Corporation for India. The spacecraft will enhance the telecommunications, meteorological and mass communications capabilities of India. Its life is estimated to be seven years. It will become operational by mid-May, and the TV utilisation is scheduled to be launched on 15 August. [Text] [OW10332 Beijing XINHUA in English 1248 GMT 10 Apr 82]

U.S. EMBASSY ATTACKED--Beirut, 12 Apr (XINHUA)--The U.S. Embassy here was hit by rockets this morning, and the third floor of the building was slightly damaged, according to local newspapers. No casualties were reported. After the incident, a so-called "al-Aqsa group" claimed responsibility for the attack saying it was carried out in retaliation for Sunday's attack in the al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem. [Text] [OW130248 Beijing XINHUA in English 0235 GMT 13 Apr 82]

POLISH DELEGATION VISITS CZECHOSLOVAKIA--Prague, 6 Apr (XINHUA)--A party and government delegation led by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, paid an official friendship visit to Czechoslovakia here today. Ceteke News Agency reported that a Czechoslovak party and government delegation led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Communist Party, held talks with the Polish delegation "in a cordial and comradely atmosphere." They briefed their home situations to each other and exchanged opinions on developing their bilateral relations. The report said that the two delegations also discussed urgent problems confronting the world and found "identical" stands on all problems discussed. The Polish delegation left here for home this evening. [Text] [OW060248 Beijing XINHUA in English 0232 GMT 6 Apr 82]

IRAN NOT TO INTERFERE--Kuwait, 5 Apr (XINHUA)--Iran has assured the United Arab Emirates that it has no intention of fomenting trouble in Islamic countries and that it had no connection whatsoever with the saboteurs who had been recently arrested in Bahrain. This assurance was given recently by a high level Iranian delegation to senior officials of the United Arab Emirates, the UAE president, Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan, told Kuwaiti newspaper ARAB TIMES in an exclusive interview published today. The president said that he had called upon the Iranian delegation to work for a peaceful end to the war with Iraq. Shaykh Zayid said it was unfortunate that no end was in sight though both Iran and Iraq had suffered grievous losses. He would be glad to mediate between the two if so asked, he added. He would also try to work together with other Arab countries to see if a peaceful solution could be found, the president stated. Zayid said the Iranian delegation assured him that Tehran would not involve itself in any conspiracies in the neighboring countries. [Text] [OW051407 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 5 Apr 82]

RENTAL COOPERATION WITH FRG--Beijing, 6 Mar (XINHUA)--At the invitation of China International Trust and Investment Corporation [CITIC], the West German Investment and Rental Corporation delegation recently paid a friendly visit to Beijing. Both sides held talks on rental business and signed "protocol on cooperation in rental business" in Beijing on 26 February. Rong Yiren, chairman of CITIC board of directors, and the president of the West German corporation had sincere talks. According to the protocol, both sides will give preferential treatment to each other in rental business and constantly exchange information on developments in rental business. [OW111117 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1239 GMT 6 Mar 82]

SINO-JAPANESE TECHNICAL EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION--Tokyo, 8 Mar (XINHUA)--A Japan-China Industrial Technical Exchange Association with more than 20 small- and medium-size Japanese enterprises as members was established at a meeting here this afternoon. The new association is expected to enhance the technical and administrative levels of industries in both countries by exchanging technical post graduates and trainees with China; exchanging experiences in industrial production techniques and administration; and promoting exchange visits between industrial personnel for more cooperation in industrial technology between the two countries. Wang Xiaoyun, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy here, attended the meeting, a congratulatory message was sent to the association by Zhou Peihuan, chairman of the Scientific and Technical Association of China. [Text] [OW111117 Beijing XINHUA in English 1305 GMT 8 Mar 82]

SINO-JAPANESE HEMATOLOGY, IMMUNOLOGY CENTER--Shanghai, 10 Mar (XINHUA)--The first China-Japan research center for hematology and immunology opened here yesterday at a ceremony attended by 500. The center was unveiled by Qian Xingzhong, minister of public health. Yang Kai, Shanghai vice-mayor, and Jin-Uemon Konishi, president of the Nippon-Zoki Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd., cut the ribbon. The center was established under an agreement signed in April 1981 in Osaka, Japan, by the Chinese Ministry of Public Health and the Japanese firm. The project was originally proposed by Liao Chenzhi,

vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and president of the China-Japan Friendship Association. Two associated research laboratories for the center have been established in the Shanghai Institute of Biological Products directly under the Ministry of Public Health. They have been equipped by the pharmaceutical company. [Text] [OW111117 Beijing XINHUA in English 1229 GMT 10 Mar 82]

FORMER TURKISH OFFICIAL ARRESTED--Ankara, 10 Apr (XINHUA)--Former Turkish Prime Minister and former Chairman of the dissolved Republican People's Party Bulent Ecevit was placed under custody here today for giving statements to foreign newspapers. The Turkish authorities said Ecevit gave an interview to a Norwegian newspaper and some statements to other publications abroad. This was in violation of Turkish law, the authorities added. The authorities cited the country's penal code and a security decree that ban publication of political statements abroad by former Turkish leaders. The former prime minister might be sentenced to 5 years imprisonment for violating the penal code. [Text] [OW102202 Beijing XINHUA in English 1927 GMT 10 Apr 82]

NECESSITY OF IOC RULES--Hong Kong, 1 Apr (XINHUA)--The president of the International Olympic Committee said here today that all international associations should follow IOC rules. President Juan Antonio Samaranch arrived in Hong Kong today after visting the People's Republic of China. At news conferences held at Hong Kong's airport and the Elizabeth Stadium, he said that all "those who want to be recognized by IOC or want to remain in the olympic families must follow our rules." Samaranch said he would submit the problems "besetting the fifth women's world softball championships" to the executive board of the International Olympic Committee in Rome this May. Samaranch is in Hong Kong for 2 days. [Text] [OW011724 Beijing XINHUA in English 1642 GMT 1 Apr 82]

END: 1000 10

PARTY AND STATE

WAN LI SPEAKS, DUAN JUNYI ATTENDS BEIJING RALLY

OW091005 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1500 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 8 Apr (XINHUA)--The Beijing municipal CCP committee and the municipal people's government held a meeting at the great hall of the people in Beijing on 8 April to sum up and commend activities during the "all-people civility and courtesy month." On behalf of the CCP central committee and the state council, Wan Li, secretary of the CCP central committee's secretariat and vice premier of the state council, extended his greetings to and spoke at the meeting.

Hao Ruoyu, second secretary of the Beijing municipal CCP committee and mayor of Beijing municipality, presided over the meeting. Liu Daosheng, secretary of the Beijing municipal CCP committee, gave a report summing up Beijing's "all-people civility and courtesymonth" activities. On behalf of the municipal CCP committee and the municipal government, Liu Daosheng extended warm congratulations to the 1,056 advanced collectives and individuals who achieved outstanding results during the courtesy month activities. He also extended cordial greetings to comrades of central organs and PLA units stationed in Beijing as well as to cadres and the masses of the entire municipality for their participation in the capital's civility and courtesy month activities.

Liu Daosheng said: The capital's first "all-people civility and courtesy month" campaign has ended victoriously, thanks to the tremendous encouragement and support of the party central committee and the state council, but everyone must clearly realize that long and persistent efforts are still required to eradicate "filth, disorder and poor service" and improve social practices.

In his speech, Wang Li, secretary of the secretariat of the CCP central committee and vice premier of the state council, extended his greetings and congratulations on behalf of the party central committee and the state council.

A total of over 6,000 people attended the meeting. They included Duan Junyi, Yan Jingsheng, Wang Huide, Song Kanfu, Gao Zhanxiang, Song Yiping, Ye Lin, Wang Chun, Bai Jiefu, Ye Zilong, Lu Yu and Fan Jin; responsible comrades of organs directly under the CCP central committee, of state central organs, of leading organs of PLA units stationed in Beijing and of departments of Beijing municipality; and representatives of advanced units and individuals which were to be commended.

CSO: 2905/775

PARTY AND STATE

'BA YI' LINKS DENG XIAOPING WITH GANG OF FOUR

OW131211 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1330 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] On the matter of reforming government structure and promoting younger cadres to leading posts, comrade Deng Xiaoping said: Anyone who made his fortune following Lin Biao and the gang of four as rebels or had connections with them must not be promoted to leading posts. Those already promoted must be removed from leading bodies without mercy.

Needless to say, that instruction affects tens of thousands of cadres at all levels. However, the stands and attitudes of these cadres during the cultural revolution were not the same. Consideration should be given to each person's different historical background. They cannot be written off as one person. Moreover, while demanding renewed exposure, criticism and examination of all cadres, some people are trying in every possible way to conceal their own actions during the cultural revolution. If on this question no distinction is made between good and bad and between the more and the less serious, how can people be convinced?

Take comrade Deng Xiaoping for example. Some of his activities and actions during the cultural revolution remain, to this day, forbidden topics about which no one is allowed to make inquiries. Today, if comrade Deng Xiaoping's performance during that period is to be mentioned, one can only sing his praises. For example, one can say that comrade Deng Xiaoping waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the gang of four during that period, that the gang of four wildly persecuted comrade Deng Xiaoping, and so on. But, these statements do not tally with historical facts.

In the early days of the cultural revolution, comrade Deng Xiaoping, as a member of the Liu-Deng bourgeois headquarters, indeed was attacked. Subsequently, however, he wrote a self-criticism totaling tens of thousands of words, completely renouncing everything he had done before the great cultural revolution and putting all the blame on comrade Liu Shaoqi. He also attacked comrades Peng Dehuai, He Long, Chen Yi, Tao Zhu and others. Comrade Deng Xiaoping repeatedly stated that he would always be loyal to chairman Mao's so-called revolutionary line and that the cultural revolution was timely and necessary. He sang the praises of Jiang Qing and others and ingratiated himself with the gang of four in every way possible.

Finally the gang of four were convinced that Deng Xiaoping would do them no harm. Thus, 9 years ago, they forgave and liberated him. On 12 April 1973, Wang Hairong, a trusted follower of the gang of four, accompanied comrade Deng Xiaoping to a banquet held in honor of Samdech Sihanouk. This was a gesture of the gang of four at that time to show their trust in comrade Deng Xiaoping. In the 3 years after 12 April 1973, the relations between Deng Xiaoping and the gang of four remained close. There can be no doubt that if he did not pursue the gang of four's line and policies at that time, he could not possibly be put in charge of the work of the party central committee, the State Council and the PLA general staff headquarters.

During the period when comrade Deng Xiaoping was chief of the general staff of the PLA, he became even closer to Zhang Chunqiao, then director of the PLA general political department, and Wang Hongwen, designated by chairman Mao to be in charge of the military commission of the CCP Central Committee. This is common knowledge. It was during that same period that comrade Deng Xiaoping, together with Wang Hongwen and Zhang Chunqiao, using the so-called Lin Biao incident as an excuse, launched a massive purge of PLA cadres.

In short, many of comrade Deng Xiaoping's activities during the cultural revolution were not exactly open and aboveboard. Therefore, if now there really is the need to investigate the behavior of a vast number of cadres during the cultural revolution, then all cadres--regardless of rank--should be treated equally without discrimination.

CSO: 4005/775

PARTY AND STATE

BRIEFS

GUANGZHOU UNITED FRONT CONFERENCE--From 19 to 27 March, the Guangzhou municipal CCP committee held a conference on united front work throughout the municipality. Responsible comrades of the municipal CCP committee, including Liang Lingguang, Xue Yan, (Xu Shijie) and Ou Chu, spoke at the conclusion of the conference. Liang Lingguang said that the united front for the new period has great vitality and is still a magic weapon of our party. All party members, particularly responsible comrades of CCP committees at all levels, in the municipality must understand the importance of the united front. He pointed out that it is now essential to seriously implement the policies of the central authorities on intellectuals. He said that many overseas Chinese and compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao have invested in and run enterprises in the municipality and greatly contributed toward construction in the motherland and their hometown. It is necessary to continue to encourage their enthusiasm in cherishing the country and their hometown and to protect their legal rights and interests. We must unite them and encourage them to make even greater contributions toward the motherland. [HK311450 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 27 Mar 82 HK]

HUBEI CADRE STUDY SYMPOSIUM--The symposium which was held by the propaganda department of the Hubei provincial CCP committee concluded yesterday. The symposium dealt with the study of theory by cadres. At the symposium, the participants studied the spirit of the latest instruction of the central authorities, discussed the relevant problems of theory, summed up and exchanged cadres' experiences in the study of theory and made arrangements for this year's study by cadres. The symposium was attended by comrades of the propaganda departments of all prefectural and municipal CCP committees, the CCP committees of some large factories, mines and enterprises and the CCP committees of organs at the provincial level. The symposium decided that cadres should continue to study economic theory in the first half of this year and should study philosophy in the second half of this year. At present, it is particularly necessary to stress the study of the spirit of the latest instruction of the central authorities. [HK011449 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Mar 82 HK]

CSO: 4005/775

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

PROGRAM FOR CONTROL OF POPULATION GROWTH DESCRIBED

Beijing RENKOU YANJIU [POPULATION RESEARCH] in Chinese No 1, 82, 29 Jan 82
pp 11-14

[Article by Liu Zheng [0491 6927], director of the Research Institute of Population Theory, Chinese People's University: "China's Population Program"]

[Text] I.

China's population problem and the results of China's control of population growth since the 1970's have aroused widespread attention among people and politicians in countries throughout the world. This is because China's population problem has special importance: (1) China is the country with the largest population in the world. By the end of 1980 its population (Taiwan Province included) exceeded 1 billion people, 22 percent of the world's total. China's control of population growth and the extent to which China's population problem is resolved have a decisive effect on the world's demographic trends and on solving the world's population problem. (2) In the economic structure of China's population, over 80 percent is rural. That is to say, the absolute majority of the total population are peasants. Proper handling of the relationship between China's population and economic and social development largely determines the solution to the population problem of 800 million peasants. In this respect, China's circumstances are extremely special. (3) Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, major achievements have been made in socialist construction. Industry, agriculture and commerce have expanded significantly. On this basis, people's lives have greatly improved compared to the time before liberation; medical and health work has expanded rapidly; and the death rate has significantly decreased, from over 20 per thousand before liberation to over 10 per thousand in the 1950's, about 10 per thousand in the 1960's, and 6 to 8 per thousand in the 1970's. For a rather long period of time the birth rate did not decrease correspondingly, while the natural growth rate increased at an average of 2 percent annually. The total population increased from 540 million at the beginning of liberation to 1 billion at present. (4) The age structure of China's population is young. According to estimates from a sample survey in 1975, 36.8 percent of the total population are children under age 14, and less than 5 percent are elderly people above age 65. Therefore, the main problems of China's population are the rearing and education of young children, the employment of youths, other social and economic problems as well as the problem of future rapid population growth. (5) After liberation, China's

economy greatly expanded. But because China was a semifeudal and semi-colonial society for a long time before the revolution, the state of economic and cultural backwardness could not be completely transformed overnight. Due to the interference and destruction by Lin Biao's and Jiang Qing's counter-revolutionary cliques, as well as mistakes in our work, we have not achieved as great success as we should have achieved. Therefore, an important task we are confronted with is to concentrate our energy to develop the economy, control the population growth rate, and as speedily as possible increase the gross national product which is based on the population average. Precisely because of the five causes mentioned above, the correct handling and solution of China's population problem bear an extremely important relationship to China's economic construction, social development and China's realization of the four modernizations.

II.

Although we have a population of 1 billion people, we still rely on our own efforts and basically guarantee the necessities of food and clothing for the people. We believe that man is the principal part of social production and social life and that man is the primary factor in social productive forces. In the past 30 years we have relied on the efforts of the people to build and develop the socialist economy. In the future we still need to rely on the people of our country to build a modern, socialist state. Population has a close relationship with social and economic development, and economic development plays a major role in population changes. Conversely, population has an influence on economic development that cannot be ignored; it may speed up or slow down economic growth. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the speeding up of population growth has conformed to the law in a certain way, but it has also brought considerable difficulties to our socialist economy, as manifested in the following aspects:

1. Population and employment. The effect of population growth on the economy is first reflected in the employment problem. Under the government's overall planning and guidance, we have dealt with this problem by carrying out the policy of combining recommended employment by labor departments with voluntarily organized and self-sought employment. In recent years, we have vigorously developed enterprises and the necessary individual economy in the system of collective ownership so that employment can be arranged for the labor force through diverse means. In the future, about 3 million young people from cities and towns reaching working age each year will need to have employment arranged, while large sums of investment will be needed by industries, communications and transportation, post and telecommunications, and other departments in order to absorb the labor force. This will create contradictions between arranging employment for the labor force and limited state investment. Each year over 20 million people in our countryside reach working age. This is an enormous force. Therefore, rational employment arrangement for the newly added labor force remains a major problem confronting our country.

2. Population and accumulation. To speed up the progress of construction of the four modernizations, we must primarily rely on the strength within our

country and increase accumulation as much as possible. According to estimates, in this country the expense for raising a child, from a woman's pregnancy to age 16, averages about 2,200 yuan. Based on this calculation, raising 600 million people to age 16 since liberation would have cost over 1.3 trillion yuan, about 30 percent of the accumulated national revenue since liberation. Clearly, had there been fewer births since liberation we could have saved part of the national revenue otherwise used to maintain the newly added population, turned it into accumulation and increased capital investment.

3. Population and the lives of people. Rapid growth and the high absolute number of our population also hamper the rise of the people's living standards. In the 25 years between 1953 and 1978 our consumption fund increased 2.8 times, a considerable amount of increase. But in the same period the population increased by 0.63 times, so that the average per capita consumption merely increased 1.3 times. In this period, 58 percent of the annual increase in consumption fund was used to satisfy the needs of the newly added population, while only 42 percent was used to raise the living standards of the original population.

In the lives of people, grain is the most basic means of subsistence. Because of the effects of various causes, including population growth, the average increase of grain per capita has been small; at its highest in 1979 it was only 630 jin. The average cloth consumption and living space per capita are also very low.

4. Population and education. Our primary and secondary education cannot be speedily made universal, and those who have received university education are even smaller in number. This is strongly related to the rapid increase in our population. Over half of the teenagers have not received a complete secondary education. Obviously this is unfavorable to raising the scientific and cultural levels of our nation and does not suit the demands of the four modernizations on quality population.

Precisely because our country's population is increasing too rapidly and by too much, it has had unfavorable effects on our social and economic development. Thus we must strongly emphasize the economy in order to realize the four modernizations as soon as possible. Under the prerequisite of a relatively large increase in the social productive force, we must vigorously control the size of the population and positively increase the quality of the population so that population growth will suit the growth of the national economy.

III.

Since the 1970's our country has achieved relatively tangible results in controlling population growth. The natural increase in population has declined rapidly. In 1970 it was 25.95 per thousand; it fell to 12.72 per thousand in 1976, and it further dropped to 11.66 per thousand in 1979. Control of population growth has achieved such results for the following reasons:

1. On the basis of past experiences and lessons, government departments at all levels began to stress the work of planned parenthood, which has been put on their daily agenda. The historical practice of over 20 years has taught cadres at all levels that under the circumstances of an undeveloped productive force and a relatively backward economy, rapid growth in population intensifies the contradiction between population and economic development. To enable cadres at all levels and workers in planned parenthood to enhance consciousness in the work of planned parenthood and population control, various prefectures operated study classes in population theory. Through the study of theory, they became clear about the necessity and feasibility of population control, the principles and policies of planned parenthood, and stressed the two kinds of production at the same time. After the smashing of the "gang of four," particularly in the winter of 1978 following the shift of the focus of work in the whole country to modern construction, planned control of population growth was made a strategic measure to realize the four modernizations, thereby increasing the attention of the whole people on population control.

2. Ours is a socialist state. The basic interests of the people and state are in keeping with each other. When the broad masses of people truly understand the benefits of planned parenthood and population control to the state, collective and individual, they will consciously respond to the call and consciously practice late marriages and birth control. Therefore, we must vigorously carry out ideological education and increase the consciousness of the masses regarding the practice of late marriages and birth control.

First, the significance of practicing planned parenthood and controlling population growth to the realization of the four modernizations by the state were clearly explained to the masses. In terms of the individual family, the birth of one more or one less child does not seem important, but in terms of the whole country it becomes a serious matter directly affecting the scale and growth of the population of the whole country. It is essential that we educate the masses in the control of population growth by explaining the fact that difficulties were brought to the construction and economic development of the country by population growth during the past 20 or 30 years.

Second, there was vigorous propaganda on the relationship between planned parenthood and woman's liberation, and an increased consciousness among the broad masses of women in practicing planned parenthood. By having too many children and too closely, women are bound to get bogged down in strenuous household labor and will not be able to concentrate their energies on social labor. Vivid events from local investigations have been used to educate women everywhere to consciously marry late and have less children.

Moreover, the method of showing figures and ratios was used to explain the advantages of planned parenthood to the collective and individual, combining the course of coprosperity with the improvement of individual and family life resulting from planned parenthood and development of the collective economy. Many county production teams calculated production growth, economic income and population growth so that the broad masses of commune members could see that continued growth in population was unfavorable to increasing the average per capita output, increasing the average per capita income and maintaining the average per capita cultivated land.

Planned parenthood was popularized by treating it as a transformation of social traditions to change people's old mentality, old customs and old habits. Efforts were made to remove the marriage and child-rearing view of "having sons early," the views that "plenty of sons bring plenty of fortune" and that "there are three filial impieties, the chief of which is having no posterity," which had profoundly affected people and led to early marriages for several thousand years. Establishing a new marriage and childrearing view of late marriage and having fewer children is an important link in doing a good job in planned parenthood.

In short, in the work of planned parenthood, we have firmly opposed resorting to coercion and commandism, and have persevered in ideological education to increase the consciousness of the masses. Since the 1970's, practice has proved that this is the most practical and effective way to achieve results.

3. Control of population growth should be conscientiously included in planning. For many years we only included production of material goods in the national economic plan, while population growth was not included and remained in an anarchist state. This created a contradiction between planned production of material goods and unplanned population production. In the 1970's we began bringing control of population growth into planning. Practice has proved that a population plan which has explicit population control goals and corresponding measures is a necessary condition for realizing planned control of population growth. Our population program distinguishes between long-term and short-term programs. A so-called long-term program refers to a population program of 5, 10 or more years; a short-term program refers to one on an annual basis. Long-term population programs are significant in having a strategic goal in population control which indicates objectives of struggle and the direction of efforts for short-term population programs. Short-term population programs are the concrete guarantee of realizing long-term population programs.

4. In our country, the family remains a consumption unit and a child birth unit. The number of children in a family is closely related to its economic interests. Peasants generally wish to have more children in order to safeguard their family interests. Therefore, primarily under the prerequisite of ideological education, it is necessary to adopt suitable economic measures to harmonize the contradictions among the state, collective and family on the problem of child birth. The measures adopted by various parts of the country in recent years generally include the following:

(1) Rewarding those who have only one child throughout their lives. The forms of reward include providing children's medical aid and extending maternity leave to half a year or longer with regular pay for the staff worker; also, quite a few provinces and municipalities have made provisions for preferential treatment of single children in entering nurseries, medical care, employment and schooling. In cities, every single child is given the housing space of two children, while in the countryside single children are given the housing area and private plot of two children.

(2) To remove the worry of childless or single-child families, we must strengthen the social guarantees of the lives of the aged. Most city staff

workers are safeguarded by retirement pensions and there are few worries in this regard. In order to encourage having only one child throughout life, couples who are childless or who have only one child for life are given a supplement of a definite percentage of retirement pension. In the countryside, the extent and circumstances of social guarantee during the latter years of the aged are different. A pension system is established for production teams with a relatively developed economy and a relatively high income level. For commune teams with a medium level of economic development, the collective will strive to operate homes for the aged so that there will be guarantee of living during the latter years for elderly people who are childless or have only one child. For commune teams with poorer economic conditions, production teams will insure a living standard somewhat higher than the local one. When the production teams find it difficult to achieve this, the state will provide a suitable subsidy.

5. Strengthening technical guidance for birth control and promptly supplying contraceptives is the primary material guarantee to realize birth control. Regarding contraceptive methods, we advocate the adoption of comprehensive contraceptive measures and suiting measures to human conditions. The state supplies free contraceptives and provides free induced abortion and sterilization operations. The state also provides for several days of rest after induced abortion or sterilization operations, with wages or work points fully compensated for. In order to strengthen the technical guidance of contraception and birth control, a contingent of medical personnel familiar with birth control techniques has been established in health departments.

6. A special organ engaging in the work of planned parenthood has been established, definitely guaranteeing an organization for carrying out planned parenthood and population control. In 1973 the State Council's Office of Planned Parenthood was revived, and in 1980 the State Committee on Planned Parenthood was established. Local governments at all levels have also established organs of planned parenthood; planned parenthood workers at the grassroots level are either specialized or hold concurrent posts. This contingent is enthusiastic about the work of planned parenthood. They are responsible for propaganda work on planned parenthood, population planning, and investigation and research. Practice has shown that without such a strong contingent it would have been hard to achieve the progress made in planned parenthood.

The National People's Congress and its Standing Committee, the highest organs of the people in our country, are very mindful and concerned with the work in planned parenthood and population control. Article 53 of the "Constitution of the People's Republic of China" approved by the Second Session of the Fifth National People's Congress in March 1978 stipulates that "the state shall advocate and popularize planned parenthood." This is the first time since the founding of the state that the problem of planned parenthood has been written into the basic law of the state, and this has become the constitutional basis of our country's strategic task of extensive implementation of planned parenthood and vigorous control of population growth. In 1980 the National People's Congress also approved the new marriage law, in which Article 2 of the general rules explicitly stipulates the "practice of planned

parenthood," and Article 12 stipulates that "both husband and wife have the duty of carrying out planned parenthood." This legally establishes that planned parenthood is a civic duty that must be performed by each couple. Apart from this, the marriage law also makes explicit stipulations regarding late marriages, late child births and preferential treatment in child births. These legislative measures have forcefully safeguarded and given impetus to the unfolding of planned parenthood work, enabling them to achieve relatively good results.

We believe that through the Conference of Asian Members on Population and Development we will strengthen the cooperation among countries of the Asian region in the realm of planned parenthood and population control, and we will also promote the development of demographic work in this region in a direction that favors the social and economic development of these countries.

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